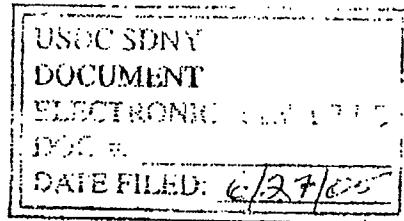


EXHIBIT F-4A

BUCYRUS, 5.



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JOHNNY COX, on behalf of himself and
all others similarly situated,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

Civil Action No. 1:05-CV-2637 (NRB)

DELPHI CORPORATION (F/K/A DELPHI)
AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS), J.T.)
BATTENBERG, III, ALAN S. DAWES,)
PAUL R. FREE, and JOHN SHEEHAN,)

Defendants.)

THOMAS MORRISON, on behalf of)
himself and all others similarly situated,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

Civil Action No. 1:05-CV-2656 (NRB)

DELPHI CORPORATION, J.T.)
BATTENBERG, III, RODNEY O=NEAL,)
ALAN S. DAWES, and JOHN G.)
BLAHNIK,)

Defendants.)

[Captions continued on next page]

STIPULATION AND [REDACTED] ORDER REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF LEAD
PLAINTIFFS AND APPROVAL OF LEAD PLAINTIFFS' SELECTION OF LEAD
COUNSEL

ROBERT HILLMAN, on behalf of himself)
and all others similarly situated,)
Plaintiff,)
v.) Civil Action No. 1:05-CV-2732 (NRB)
DELPHI CORPORATION, J.T.)
BATTENBERG, III, ALAN S. DAWES,)
PAUL R. FREE, and JOHN D. SHEEHAN,)
Defendants.)

CORINNE C. OREM, on behalf of herself)
and all others similarly situated,)
Plaintiff,)
v.) Civil Action No. 1:05-CV-2854 (NRB)
DELPHI CORPORATION, J.T.)
BATTENBERG, III, RODNEY O=NEAL,)
ALAN S. DAWES, and JOHN G.)
BLAHNIK,)
Defendants.)

VANESSA JONES, individually and on)
behalf of all others similarly situated,)
Plaintiff,)
v.) Civil Action No. 1:05-CV-3323 (BSJ)
DELPHI CORPORATION, J.T.)
BATTENBERG, III, RODNEY O=NEAL,)
ALAN S. DAWES, and JOHN G.)
BLAHNIK,)
Defendants.)

[Captions continued on next page]

IRA GAINES, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated,)
Plaintiff,)
v.)
DELPHI CORPORATION, J.T. BATTENBERG, III, ALAN S. DAWES, PAUL R. FREE, and JOHN D. SHEEHAN,)
Defendants.)

POLICEMEN'S ANNUITY & BENEFIT FUND OF CHICAGO, on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated,)
Plaintiff,)
v.)
DELPHI CORPORATION, JOHN D. SHEEHAN, J.T. BATTENBERG, III, ALAN S. DAWES, and PAUL R. FREE,)
Defendants.)

Civil Action No. 1:05-CV-3439 (BSJ)
Civil Action No. 1:05-CV-4476 (UA)

WHEREAS, on March 7, 2005, the first captioned class action complaint (*Cox v. Delphi Corp. (f/k/a Delphi Automotive Systems, LLC), et al.*, No. 1:05-CV-2637 (NRB)) alleging violations of federal securities laws was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York;

WHEREAS, twelve related complaints were subsequently filed. Six of those complaints were filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (*Morrison v. Delphi Corp., et al.*, No. 1:05-CV-2656 (NRB); *Hillman v. Delphi Corp., et al.* No. 1:05-CV-2732 (NRB); *Orem v. Delphi Corp., et al.*, No. 1:05-2854 (NRB); *Jones v. Delphi Corp., et al.*, No. 1:05-CV-3323 (BSJ); *Gaines v. Delphi Corp., et al.*, No. 1:05-CV-3439 (BSJ); and *Policemen's Annuity & Benefit Fund of Chicago v. Delphi Corp., et al.*, No. 1:05-CV-4476 (UA)) and six of those complaints were filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan (*Priest v. Delphi Corp., et al.*, No. 05-CV-70907-DPH-VMM; *City of Delray Beach Police and Firefighters Ret. Sys. v. Delphi Corp., et al.*, No. 05-CV-70945-DPH-VMM; *Karlin v. Delphi Corp., et al.*, No. 05-CV-70952-DPH-VMM; *Bennett v. Delphi Corp. (f/k/a Delphi Automotive Systems), et al.*, No. 05-CV-71157-VAR-MKM; *Raphael v. Delphi Corp., et al.*, No. 05-CV-71238-DPH-VMM; and *Police and Fire Ret. Sys. of the City of Detroit v. Delphi Corp., et al.*, No. 05-CV-60102-JCO-WC.) (All thirteen of the above actions shall be referred to collectively as the "Actions");

WHEREAS, on March 7, 2005, pursuant to Section 21D(a)(3)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(A), notice was published which informed class members of their right to seek appointment as lead plaintiff;

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2005, putative class members Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma ("OTRS"), Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement System ("OLERS"), Public

Employees' Retirement System of Mississippi ("Mississippi PERS"), and San Diego City Employees' Retirement System ("SDCERS") (collectively, the "Public Pension Fund Group") timely moved this Court, pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, for appointment as lead plaintiff and for approval of Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP and Nix, Patterson & Roach, I.L.P. as lead counsel;

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2005, putative class members Nextra Investment Management S.G.R. S.p.A. on behalf of the NIS US Equities Fund, the Nextra Azioni Beni Di Consumo Fund, the Nextra Azioni Nord America Fund, the Primavera Trading Azioni Nord America Fund, and the Nextra Azioni Nord America Dinamico Fund (collectively, "Nextra") and Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H. ("Raiffeisen") timely moved this Court, pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, for appointment as lead plaintiff and for approval of Schiffriin & Barroway, LLP as lead counsel;

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2005, putative class member Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP ("ABP") timely moved this Court, pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, for appointment as lead plaintiff and for approval of Grant & Eisenhofer, P.A. as lead counsel;

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2005, putative class member Secure Trading Group, Inc. ("STG") timely moved this Court, pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, for appointment as lead plaintiff and for approval of Entwistle & Cappucci, LLP as lead counsel;

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2005, putative class members Illinois State Board of Investment ("ISBI") and State Universities Retirement System of Illinois ("SURS") (collectively, the "Illinois Funds") timely moved this Court, pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, for appointment as lead plaintiff and for approval of Berman DeValerio Pease Tabacco Burt &

Pucillo as lead counsel;¹

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2005, putative class members International Union of Painters and Allied Trades Industry Pension Fund, National Roofing Industry Pension Fund, and California Ironworkers Field Trust Funds (collectively, the "Institutional Funds") timely moved this Court, pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, for appointment as lead plaintiff and for approval of Lerach Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman & Robbins, LLP as lead counsel;

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2005, putative class members Metzler GmbH, Activest Investmentgesellschaft mbH, and Amalgamated Bank as Trustee of the Longview Collective Investment, Longview Quantitative FD-Prude and Longview VEBA 500 Funds (collectively, the "Institutional Investor Group") timely moved this Court, pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, for appointment as lead plaintiff and for approval of Milberg Weiss Bershad & Schulman, LLP as lead counsel;

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2005, putative class member Police and Fire Retirement System of the City of Detroit ("Detroit") timely moved this Court, pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, for appointment as lead plaintiff and for approval of Kirby McInerney & Squire, LLP as lead counsel;²

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2005, putative class member Government Employees' Retirement System of the Virgin Islands timely moved this Court, pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, for appointment as lead plaintiff and for approval of Barrack Rodos & Bacine as lead counsel;

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2005, putative class member Policemen's Annuity & Benefit

¹ Subsequently, on May 17, 2005, SURS withdrew its application for appointment as lead plaintiff.

² Subsequently, on May 23, 2005, Detroit withdrew its application for appointment as lead plaintiff.

Fund of Chicago timely moved this Court, pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, for appointment as lead plaintiff and for approval of Much Shelist Freed Denenberg Ament & Rubenstein, P.C. as lead counsel;

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2005, putative class members Louisiana District Attorneys' Retirement System ("LADARS"), Richard Cameron ("Cameron"), Bruce Chernofsky and Samuel & Harriet Chernofsky (the "Chernofsky Family") timely moved this Court, pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, for appointment as lead plaintiff and for approval of Pomerantz Haudek Block Grossman & Gross, LLP as lead counsel;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act ("PSLRA"), 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(iii), the Court is to presume that the "most adequate plaintiff" is the person or group of persons who, "in the determination of the court has the largest financial interest in the relief sought by the class;"

WHEREAS, pursuant to the PSLRA, the lead plaintiff is vested with authority to select and retain lead counsel, subject to Court approval;

WHEREAS, OTRS, Mississippi PERS, ABP and Raiffeisen independently determined that it would be in the best interests of the Class to prosecute the Actions jointly as Lead Plaintiffs, with their respective law firms, Nix, Patterson & Roach, L.L.P., Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP, Grant & Eisenhofer, P.A., and Schiffzin & Barroway, LLP, serving as Lead Counsel for the Class;

WHEREAS, OTRS, Mississippi PERS, ABP and Raiffeisen, whether taken independently of one another or together, have the largest loss of all other persons who filed motions seeking appointment as lead plaintiff;

WHEREAS, counsel for STG, the Police and Fire Retirement System of the City of Detroit, the Government Employees' Retirement System of the Virgin Islands, the Policemen's Annuity & Benefit Fund of Chicago, LADARS, Cameron and the Chernofsky Family have represented to counsel for OTRS, Mississippi PERS, ABP and Raiffeisen that they either support or do not oppose the appointment of OTRS, Mississippi PERS, ABP and Raiffeisen as Lead Plaintiffs for the Class and their choice of Lead Counsel for the Class; and

WHEREAS, counsel for the ISBI have represented to counsel for OTRS, Mississippi PERS, ABP and Raiffeisen that ISBI does not take any position on this matter.

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED, by OTRS, Mississippi PERS, ABP and Raiffeisen through their undersigned counsel as follows:

1. OTRS, Mississippi PERS, ABP and Raiffeisen shall, subject to the approval of the Court, be appointed Lead Plaintiffs pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B) in the Actions and all related actions consolidated herewith; and
2. Lead Plaintiffs' selection of the law firms of Nix, Patterson & Roach, L.L.P., Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP, Grant & Eisenhofer, P.A., and Schiffrin & Barroway, LLP shall, subject to the approval of the Court, be approved as Lead Counsel for the Class pursuant to Section 21(D)(a)(3)(B)(v) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(v).

Respectfully submitted,

NIX, PATTERSON & ROACH, L.L.P.

Dated: May 23, 2005

By:

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Counsel for OTRS and Proposed Lead Counsel

**BERNSTEIN LITOWITZ BERGER
& GROSSMANN LLP**

Dated: May 23, 2005

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*Counsel for Mississippi PERS and
Proposed Lead Counsel*

GRANT & EISENHOFER, P.A.

Dated: May 23, 2005

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Counsel for ABP and Proposed Lead Counsel

SCHIFFRIN & BARROWAY, LLP

Dated: May 23, 2005

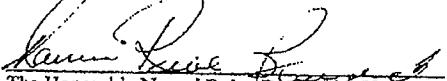
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*Counsel for Raiffeisen and
Proposed Lead Counsel*

IT IS SO ORDERED:

Dated: June 27, 2005


The Honorable Naomi Reice Buchwald, U.S.D.J.

pmh

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1
2
3
4
5

6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7
8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

9
10 IN RE SIPEX CORPORATION
11 SECURITIES LITIGATION

12 / No. C 05-00392 WHA

13 AND CONSOLIDATED CASES /

14 ORDER APPOINTING LEAD
15 PLAINTIFFS GLOBIS CAPITAL
16 PARTNERS LP AND SHAYE
17 HIRSCH

18 INTRODUCTION

19 Pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (PSLRA),
20 Pub. L. No. 104-67, 109 Stat. 737 (codified as additions and amendments to 15 U.S.C. 77-78
21 and 18 U.S.C. 1964), this order appoints Globis Capital Partners LP and Shaye Hirsch as the
22 lead plaintiffs for two cases previously consolidated as the above-named action. The
23 consolidated actions involve securities fraud. This order sets forth the criteria for selection and
24 approval of lead plaintiff and also sets forth the procedure that will be used for the selection and
25 approval of class counsel.

26 FACTS

27 These consolidated class actions arise from the alleged financial misrepresentation by
28 Sipex Corporation. Sipex designs, manufactures and markets semiconductors that are used by
original equipment manufacturers in the computing, consumer electronics, communications and
networking infrastructure markets (Jacobson Compl. ¶ 2). During the alleged class period,
Sipex reported positive results in its SEC filings (*id.* ¶ 3).¹ In publically disseminated press

¹ The alleged class period is April 10, 2003, through and including January 20, 2005.

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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1 releases, the company attributed the results to increased semiconductor sales and cost savings
 2 resulting from restructuring its operations (*ibid*). On January 20, 2005, after the market closed,
 3 Sipex issued a press release announcing that it might need to restate its reported financial
 4 statements for fiscal year 2003 and for the first three quarters of fiscal year 2004 due to possible
 5 “improper recognition of revenue” and that the company’s audit committee and board of
 6 directors had commenced an internal investigation of the matter (*id.* ¶ 4). As a result of the
 7 investigation, Sipex stated that it would not be able to file its 2004 annual report with the SEC
 8 on time (*ibid*). In reaction to this news, the price of Sipex common stock dropped 23% from its
 9 previous trading day’s closing price (*ibid*).

10 Four class actions were filed.² Plaintiffs named Sipex corporation and its officers,
 11 Douglas M. McBurnie, Walid Maghribi, Phillip Kagel and Clyde Ray Wallin as defendants.
 12 The complaints alleged that defendants violated Section 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities
 13 Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5, promulgated thereunder, by making allegedly false and
 14 misleading statements, causing plaintiffs to purchase Sipex securities at artificially inflated
 15 prices.

16 Initially, there were several competing movants for the position of lead plaintiff:
 17 Walter Bednarszyk and James T. Collier, Roy and Margaret Gentles, the “Young Group” that
 18 included six individuals and the “Globis Group” that included Globis Capital Partner LP and
 19 Shaye Hirsch. Before the hearing on the appointment of lead plaintiff, the Court requested each
 20 lead plaintiff to complete a questionnaire. The Court’s questionnaire alerted movants that it
 21 would evaluate the qualifications of single investors, not groups, as lead plaintiffs. The Court’s
 22 questions focused on the qualifications of the lead plaintiff, their experience in managing
 23 litigation, potential conflicts and transactions related to the instant securities case. The Court
 24 received back two questionnaires, one from Paul Packer, on behalf of Globis Capital Partners
 25
 26

27 ² Initially the following five related actions were filed: *Barbara Keller v. Sipex*, C05-00331 WHA,
 28 *Coil Partners, LLC v. Sipex*, C05-00392 WHA, *Levy v. Sipex*, C05-00505 WHA and *Alfred H. Jacobson v.*
Sipex, C05-00712 WHA. Eventually, all the actions voluntarily dismissed except for *Coil Partners, LLC v.*
Sipex and *Alfred H. Jacobson v. Sipex*. They were consolidated into this action.

1 LP, and one from Shaye Hirsch. None of the other movants returned questionnaires.

2 Subsequently, the Gentiles moved for withdrawal of appointment as lead plaintiff.

3 The Court held a hearing on the appointment of lead plaintiff on May 12, 2005. The
4 only candidates present were Mr. Packer, on behalf of Globis, and Mr. Hirsch. The Court
5 questioned both plaintiffs on their qualifications, experience and financial loss.

6 Mr. Packer is the managing member of Globis Capital Partners LP, a hedge fund that
7 deals with small and mid-cap-value companies. He has previous experience as a lead-plaintiff.
8 Before the alleged class period he held 520,570 shares of Sipex stock. During the alleged class
9 period he purchased 1,110,086 shares of stock and sold 1,201,229 shares of stock. Despite
10 being a net seller during the alleged class period, Globis' alleged estimated loss is \$725,857, a
11 point discussed below. Mr. Hirsch is an individual investor. During the alleged class period he
12 bought \$7,000 shares. He estimates his total loss to be between \$20,000 and \$25,000. Globis
13 and Mr. Hirsch asked the Court to appoint them as joint lead-plaintiffs. Mr. Packer and Mr.
14 Hirsch are friends and their families have known each other for many years. Each had seen the
15 published notice of the class action and had contacted the law firm of Bernstein Liebhard &
16 Lipshitz LLP. The firm represents Mr. Packer in other matters and Mr. Hirsch had a personal
17 relationship with a partner at the firm.

18 At the hearing, the Court noted that Globis appears to have been a net seller and asked
19 counsel to provide the Court with supplemental briefing as to whether defendants would assert
20 at class certification that Globis is not an appropriate class representative. The defendants and
21 Globis provided the Court with supplemental briefing. Defendants' position is that Globis,
22 being a net seller, profited from the alleged stock price inflation and therefore is not
23 representative of a typical and adequate plaintiff in this class action. Globis' position is that it
24 is an adequate and typical lead plaintiff in this class action if one calculates financial loss using
25 a "first-in/first-out" (FIFO) method of accounting. This issue is addressed in depth below.

26 After the hearing, three of the five cases were voluntarily dismissed and the Court
27 issued an order consolidating the remaining two actions. The following two actions were
28

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1 consolidated into the present case: *Coil Partners, LLC v. Sipex*, C05-00392 WHA and *Alfred*
 2 *H. Jacobson v. Sipex*, C05-00712 WHA.

3 ANALYSIS

4 The PSLRA seeks to place a real investor, not a lawyer, in charge of the litigation on
 5 behalf of the class. This statutory responsibility now resides in what the PSLRA calls the "lead
 6 plaintiff." This representative acts as a fiduciary for all members of the proposed class and
 7 must provide fair and adequate representation and management to obtain the largest recovery
 8 for the proposed class consistent with good faith and meritorious advocacy.

9 The PSLRA provides that the Court "shall appoint as lead plaintiff the member or
 10 members of the purported plaintiff class that the court determines to be the most capable of
 11 adequately representing the interests of the class members in accordance with this
 12 subparagraph." 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(I). The Act creates a rebuttable presumption that
 13 the most adequate plaintiff should be the plaintiff who: (1) has brought the motion for
 14 appointment of lead counsel in response to the publication of notice; (2) has the "largest
 15 financial interest" in the relief sought by the class; and (3) otherwise satisfies the requirements
 16 of FRCP 23. 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(iii)(I)(aa)-(cc). The above presumption may be
 17 rebutted only upon proof that the presumptive lead plaintiff (1) will not fairly and adequately
 18 protect the interests of the class or (2) is subject to "unique defenses" that render such plaintiff
 19 incapable of adequately representing the class. 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(iii)(II)(aa)-(bb).

20 The PSLRA does not provide any guidance concerning the method of calculating which
 21 plaintiff has the "largest financial interest." See 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(iii)(I)(bb). Courts
 22 in this district have equated "largest financial interest" with the amount of potential recovery.
 23 See *In Re Critical Path, Inc. Sec Litig.*, 156 F. Supp. 2d 1102, 1107-08 (N.D. Cal 2001); *In Re*
 24 *Network Assocs., Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 76 F. Supp.2d 1017, 1030 (N. D. Cal. 1999); *Weisz v. Calpine*
 25 *Corp.*, 2002 WL 32818827, *5 (N.D. Cal 2002). In determining which lead plaintiff has
 26 suffered the greatest loss under the PSLRA, the law regulating securities losses must be
 27 reviewed in part, a discussion that will presently include the issue of the "first-in/first-out"
 28 (FIFO) and "last-in/first-out" (LIFO) methods.

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1 Under the purchaser-seller rule, only purchasers who actually buy or sellers who
 2 actually sell in reliance on fraud may sue. Those who simply refrain from buying or selling,
 3 even if in reliance on fraud, may not sue. *Blue Chip Stamps et al. v. Manor Drug Stores*, 421
 4 U.S. 723, 731–755 (1975). The class period begins when the market was first defrauded. It
 5 ends on the date when the truth was fully revealed or when the misinformation became too stale
 6 to matter. Those defrauded in between can sue. Once the full truth comes out, an investor
 7 electing to keep the stock and gamble on the future events cannot sue for future losses.
 8 Otherwise, securities manipulators would become guarantors of a floor market price — even
 9 after their manipulations had run their course. *See, e.g., SEC v. Shapiro*, 494 F.2d 1301, 1309
 10 (2nd Cir. 1979).

11 The rule of loss causation, in the typical case, requires that the purchaser prove that
 12 when the truth came out, the stock price dropped and did so by reason of the exposure of the
 13 fraud rather than by reason of industry-wide down trends or other negative factors.
 14 *Dura Pharmaceuticals, Inc., v. Michael Brudo*, ___ U. S. ___, 125 S. Ct. 1627, 1631 (2005).
 15 Put another way, it is not enough to show that at the time of the purchase, the misrepresentation
 16 had created a so-called “fraud premium,” *i.e.*, that had the truth been known at the time of
 17 purchase, the market price would have been lower. Rather than focusing on the time of the
 18 *purchase*, we must, for damages purposes, focus on the time of the *sale* and determine the
 19 extent to which revelation of fraud depressed the price as of the sale date. To be more precise,
 20 the key inquiry is to isolate the extent of misrepresentations (originally inducing the purchase)
 21 that became known during the time the shares were held and then to determine the contributory
 22 and cumulative effect of those revelations on the price as of the date of sale, the date of sale
 23 being the date of an actual sale within the class period or, constructively, the end of the class
 24 period for all shares held to the end.

25 Suppose a share is purchased for \$100 in reliance on an actionable misrepresentation.
 26 The entire truth then suddenly comes out. The share price immediately drops \$60. The only
 27 reason for the plunge is the revelation. The entire \$60 is recoverable.

1 What happens, however, if the defrauded investor sells before the end of the class
 2 period? In the case of a purchaser (within the class period) who sells *before any* of the truth is
 3 revealed, of course, recovery might be doubtful. This is because the market has absorbed the
 4 misinformation and imposed a fraud premium on both the purchase and sale. Often the fraud
 5 premium will be the same in each case, thus cancelling the loss. In the case of a purchaser
 6 (within the class period) who sells immediately after a partial revelation of the truth with a
 7 resultant plunge in the stock price, the critical inquiry, again, is the extent to which the partial
 8 revelation has depressed the price as of the date of the sale. Again, the focus is not on the fraud
 9 premium on the day of purchase. The focus must be on the day of sale and on the contribution
 10 to the loss due to the partial revelation of fraud.

11 Turning now to a scenario closer to our immediate case, what happens when an investor
 12 already owns some shares going into the class period and/or trades actively within the class
 13 period? When an investor already owns shares at the outset of the class period and sells them
 14 during the class period, the investor actually profits from the fraud by recovering a fraud
 15 premium over and above the true value of the shares. When the same investor already holds
 16 shares at the outset of the class period but, in addition, buys and sells shares during the class
 17 period, the gains received must be used to reduce the losses incurred. Otherwise, the investor
 18 would reap a windfall.

19 Over the course of the class period, there are two items needed for this calculus. One
 20 may be called the "loss-causation contribution." This is the contribution made to the overall
 21 loss by revelation of fraud between the dates of the purchase and sale. This item is relevant to
 22 recoverable damages as set forth by the Supreme Court. *See Dura Pharm. Inc.*, 125 S. Ct. at
 23 1631-2. The other is the "fraud premium," *i.e.*, the extent to which the price remains inflated
 24 due to unrevealed fraud. The second item is relevant to the offsetting of windfall for shares sold
 25 during the class period.

26 The LIFO/FIFO issue arises, among other scenarios, when a trader has an inventory of
 27 the shares in question going into the class period and trades during the class period, as here.
 28 Suppose one share is owned going into the class period, another share is then bought in reliance

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1 on the fraud, one share is then sold midway through the class period and, finally, one share is
 2 sold at the end of the class period. Recovery is allowable, of course, only for the share
 3 purchased during the class period. But which share was sold when? Under FIFO, the
 4 previously-held (non-actionable) share would be the first sold share. The fraud-induced
 5 (actionable) share would be the last. Under LIFO, it would be the opposite. In doing the math
 6 for the recoverable loss and the offsetting windfall, it would be necessary to determine the fraud
 7 premium and loss-causation contribution. Depending on which of the two sales is deemed to be
 8 actionable, these calculations will vary.³

9 The FIFO method would dictate that the actionable purchase was sold later. That loss
 10 would be offset by a windfall of any fraud premium received on the first sale. The LIFO
 11 method would dictate that the actionable purchase was sold first. There would be no windfall
 12 on the later sale since, by definition, any fraud premium will always completely be eliminated
 13 by the end of the class period. This, plus the fact that the recoverable loss will often be less
 14 during the mid-range of the class period explains why defendants prefer the LIFO method and
 15 plaintiffs prefer the FIFO, although this preference can be reversed in particular cases.

16 In the Court's view, LIFO is closer to the economic realities of market investing and the
 17 purposes of the securities acts. If a trader buys and sells the same number of shares of the same
 18 issue, on the same day, the economic reality of the basic investment decision is a net of one
 19 against the other, *i.e.*, no change in position, at least as of the end of the day. Put differently, if
 20 a trader buys and sells shares of the same issue over a brief period, the trader is relying on the
 21 same basic market analysis and same market information. If a fraudulent misrepresentation has
 22 affected the market, it has affected *both* sides of the equation. The LIFO method better tracks
 23 the impact of investment decisions and how market fraud impacts them. This is at the core of
 24 the securities acts. So, this Court will follow a LIFO convention for investors who both buy and
 25 sell within the class period.

26
 27
 28 ³ This Court expresses no opinion on the scenario in which the stock price goes up during the class period in the presence of fraud but where the stock price would have gone up even in absence of the fraud. *See Dura Pharm., Inc.*, 125 S. Ct. at 1632.

1 This conclusion is in accordance with the weight of authority. *See, e.g., In re McKesson*
 2 *HBOC, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 97 F. Supp. 2d 993, 996 fn.2 (N. D. Cal. 1999); *In re Network Assoc.*
 3 *Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 76 Supp. 2d 1017, 1027 (N.D. Cal. 1999); *Weisz v. Calpine Corp.*, 2002 WL
 4 32818827, *7 (N.D. Cal 2002); *In re Clearly Canadian Sec. Litig.*, 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
 5 14273, *12-14 (N.D. Cal. 1999); *In re Comdisco Sec. Litig.*, 150 F. Supp. 2d 943, 945 (N.D. Ill.
 6 2001).

7 At the May 12, 2005 hearing, counsel for Globis relied on an unpublished decision,
 8 *Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 572 Pension Fund v. Cisco Sys., Inc.*, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
 9 27008 (N.D. Cal. 2004), that cites *Broudo v. Dura Pharmaceuticals Inc.*, 339 F.3d 933, 938
 10 (9th Cir. 2003), for the proposition that damages may be proved by simply showing that
 11 plaintiffs purchased stock at an inflated price. As discussed, *Broudo* has been subsequently
 12 overturned by *Dura Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Michael Broudo*, 125 S. Ct. 1627, 1631 (2005). In
 13 its supplemental briefing, Globis cited published cases that used FIFO as an accounting
 14 methodology for determining financial losses and several unpublished cases. *See e.g. Chill v.*
 15 *Green Tree Financial Corp.*, 181 F.R.D. 398, 411 (D. Minn 1998); *Vanguard v. Ariba, Inc.*,
 16 C-03-00277 JF, slip op. (N.D. Cal. 2003). These cites, however, are not helpful. While the
 17 courts accepted the calculation of damages based on FIFO, they did not arrive at the application
 18 of FIFO after a reasoned discussion of the merits. It was merely a background fact.

19 Since Globis, an active trader, was a net *seller* throughout the class period, there is a
 20 plausible chance that Globis will have no net recovery. This is not yet certain, however,
 21 because the necessary calculations are unknowable at this early stage. Only with the benefit of
 22 expert evidence could the necessary items be determined and then netted. For the time being,
 23 Globis has a sufficient stake to be appointed as one of two lead plaintiffs. Because the net loss
 24 is speculative for Globis at this point and because Globis may eventually be shown to have no
 25 net loss, Mr. Hirsch will be made a co-lead plaintiff. This ruling is without prejudice to defense
 26 arguments to be made later, on the class certification motion. The same is true for the other
 27 Rule 23 issues raised by the defense. (No other competing lead plaintiff is challenging the Rule
 28 23 qualifications of the pending candidates).

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEAD PLAINTIFF

2 The lead plaintiffs must take affirmative steps to keep themselves informed at all times
3 of the progress and status of the case, the strengths and weaknesses of the case, the prospects for
4 settlement, and the resources invested in the suit or proposed to be invested. With respect to
5 each major litigation event, such as important motions, settlement discussions, trial, and trial
6 preparation, the lead plaintiffs must actively inform themselves in advance and shall have the
7 authority and responsibility to direct counsel, after, of course, receiving the advice of counsel.
8 The lead plaintiffs must consult with counsel in advance to determine whether major tasks
9 proposed by counsel are likely to add more value to the case than would be incurred in time and
10 expense. The lead plaintiffs shall meet in person with lead trial counsel at least quarterly to
11 review the progress and status of the case, shall attend all major hearings and mediation
12 sessions and shall, at a minimum, attend all sessions of the trial where the jury is present. And,
13 of course, the lead plaintiff must give testimony. No settlement will be approved by the Court
14 without the lead plaintiffs' careful recommendation in favor of it. Reasonable travel, telephone
15 and business expenses incurred as a result of the lead plaintiff duties, if detailed and itemized,
16 may be reimbursed as expenses from any recovery.

17 Appended to this order are two forms of certification which Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Packer,
18 on behalf of Globis Partners LLP, individually, must sign, file and serve on or before
19 **JUNE 1, 2005**, in order to complete the appointment, obligating themselves to carry out the
20 responsibilities as lead counsel and the procedure for selecting and approving class counsel, a
21 procedure to which this order now turns.

PROCEDURE FOR SELECTING AND APPROVING CLASS COUNSEL

Under the PSLRA, “[t]he most adequate plaintiff shall, subject to the approval of the court, select and retain counsel to represent the class.” 15 U.S.C. 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(v). Selection and approval of class counsel are important responsibilities for the lead plaintiff and the court. The selection and approval require an assessment of the strengths, weaknesses and experience of counsel as well as the financial burden — in terms of fees and costs — on the class.

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1 *Wenderhold v. Cylink Corp.*, 191 F.R.D. 600, 602-03 (N.D. Cal. 2000); *Network Assocs.*,
2 76 F. Supp. 2d at 1033-34.

3 Any important decision made by a fiduciary should be preceded by due diligence. A
4 lead plaintiff is a fiduciary for the investor class. No decision by the lead plaintiff is more
5 important than the selection of class counsel. Consequently, the lead plaintiff should precede
6 his or her choice with due diligence. The extent of such due diligence is a matter of judgment
7 and reasonableness based on the facts and circumstances.

8 The lead plaintiffs should immediately proceed to perform their due diligence and,
9 through counsel, move for the appointment and approval of their selected counsel no later than
10 JUNE 17. The motion should be accompanied by declarations from each lead plaintiff
11 explaining the due diligence undertaken by each with respect to the selection of class counsel.
12 The declarations should also explain why the counsel selected was favored over other potential
13 candidates. The declarations should be filed under seal and not served on defendants. The
14 motion for approval of lead plaintiffs' choice of counsel, however, should be served on defense
15 counsel. No hearing will be held on the motion unless the Court determines that it would be
16 beneficial. Once class counsel is approved, the first order of business will be to file a
17 consolidated complaint. The Court expects this to be done by JULY 14 and any motion to
18 dismiss to be filed by AUGUST 11.

19
20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**
21

22 Dated: May 24, 2005.


WILLIAM ALSUP
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE SIPEX CORPORATION
SECURITIES LITIGATION

No. C 05-00392 WHA

AND CONSOLIDATED CASES

**CERTIFICATION OF LEAD
PLAINTIFF SHAYE HIRSCH**

I have read and understand the Court's Order Appointing Lead Plaintiffs Globis Capital Partners LP and Shaye Hirsch, including the duties of lead plaintiff and the procedure for selecting and approving class counsel. I agree and promise to faithfully execute those provisions and to abide by the order. Once class counsel are selected and approved, I will work and cooperate fully with such counsel for the benefit of the investor class.

Dated:

Mr. Shaye Hirsch

Address:

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 IN RE SIPEX CORPORATION
SECURITIES LITIGATION

No. C 05-00392 WHA

11 _____ /
12 AND CONSOLIDATED CASES _____ /
13 _____ /

CERTIFICATION OF LEAD
PLAINTIFF GLOBIS CAPITAL
PARTNERS LP

14 I have read and understand the Court's Order Appointing Lead Plaintiffs Globis Capital
15 Partners LP and Shaye Hirsch, including the duties of lead plaintiff and the procedure for
16 selecting and approving class counsel. I agree and promise to faithfully execute those
17 provisions and to abide by the order. Once class counsel are selected and approved, I will work
18 and cooperate fully with such counsel for the benefit of the investor class.

19
20 Dated:

21 _____
22 Mr. Paul Packer on behalf of Globis
Partners LP

23 Address: _____
24 _____

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